Exhibit 13

download that. So then they would need to match that with the Audible Magic database.

So they pull out -- they pull out metadata. They don't download the whole -- the metadata.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BUCHANAN: So then according to the Audible Magic witnesses and the MarkMonitor witnesses, what happens is they have a duration for the downloaded song. They have a duration for the referenced or known file. So the Born to Run, that's on the Audible Magic database. And they run it against there for whatever, a minute, two minutes, and at least they want at least 20 seconds of a match.

And once they get that, that's when they get this ID, this driver's license ID information, which is not in the '431 spreadsheet. And that's what, according to Ikezoye, the witness from Audible Magic, says is -- allows you to drive the car to get to artist, album, and track.

So that's the information that's been sanitized, some of it, the match duration, the track duration, the match percentage, and the ID. And they've populated the '431 and the '236 spreadsheets with a column we know -- it supposedly says: Real. We have no idea what the Real is based on.

THE COURT: Well, the match could have been done in 2005, right? I mean, and maybe I'm misunderstanding, and that's why I'm trying to ask these sort of basic questions.

You have the Born to Run work that you've mentioned. Audible Magic, through its expertise, then finds that, you know, this file with this hash valve is actually the Born to Run song.

MR. BUCHANAN: Right.

THE COURT: So whenever that hash value, a file with that hash value is recognized, why -- why would they -- if the hash value never changes, and you verify that that hash value is what is being distributed, why do you have to go back and reverify the hash, that actual file?

MR. BUCHANAN: So --

THE COURT: If the hash value has already been verified.

MR. BUCHANAN: So I think what, actually what happens is the content is pulled off the downloaded file, it is digitized, it is then verified by the Audible Magic database. Then the hash is created, also an Audible Magic ID number.

But the point is, we're getting down the road to matching a hash versus some file in Cox. What we're talking about is, is the match itself credible.

So we have a '431 spreadsheet that has removed information as to at least 2 percent of the files on that spreadsheet and sanitized. Okay.

So we have a '236 spreadsheet that is created on December 7, 2018, at the same time the '431 spreadsheet is.

Okay. We get the '431 spreadsheet, initially has no metadata, so we don't know when it was created. It turns out it was created in 2018 and changed and verified. And then altered or whatever and then produced.

So you have these two spreadsheets. So let's start off, why does the '236 spreadsheet have on it these files for 2 percent of the -- of the files on there? The columns or the fields for 2 percent. And so, that -- why was that sanitized if it's superfluous and means nothing?

And then we know we have the Audible Magic, the Rev 344, which, according to our expert, and their expert agrees, when you look at that and examine that, it only shows a match for 25 percent of the works in suit.

THE COURT: Tell me what you mean by "a match."

MR. BUCHANAN: So the match is, the way it works, as I understand it from reading everything in this case, is once MarkMonitor downloads, say Born to Run, and they create a file, and then they run it against, remotely against the Audible Magic database. They run it for a certain period of time, an unknown file against a known file.

At some point in time there is a match, and that's the Match Offset column which has been removed from the '431 spreadsheet.

The Match Duration is how long the match takes place. It is supposed to be 20 seconds. So it is like Shazam, I don't